



DCC

Decentralized Contract Chain

www.dcchain.org

Contents

1 Blockchain Technology	1
2 Electronic Contract	2
2.1 Concept Of Electronic Contract	2
2.2 Electronic Signature	3
2.3 Electronic Authentication	4
2.4 Development Of Electronic Contract	5
3 Market Analysis	7
3.1 Market Size	7
3.2 Market Sore Spots	8
4 DCC Introduction	9
4.1 About DCC	9
4.2 Design Concept	10
5 DCC Evidence	11
5.1 Electronic Contract Evidence	11
5.2 Centralized Evidence Issues	11
5.3 The Principle Of DCC	12
6 The Function Of DCC	13
7 Disclaimer	14
8 Risk Description	14

1 Blockchain Technology

From the mystery of the birth to the current fiery, the blockchain can be said to be a great success. As the underlying architecture of the human society transitioning from the information Internet to the value Internet, the charm of blockchain technology has also been discovered and recognized by more and more people. We firmly believe that blockchain will change many traditional industries. Its characteristics of distributed data storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanisms, and encryption algorithm are the most disruptive technological innovations since the invention of the Internet. The door to blockchain technology has been opened, and humanity has begun to enter the "blockchain era."

Blockchain solves the problem of valuable information dissemination and decentralization. Its essence is a consistent distributed data book. The Decentralized Contract Chain has a deeper understanding of blockchain technology in the project development process. Using the decentralized, detested, and non-destructive features of the blockchain, the electronic contract can be easily contracted on the Decentralized Contract Chain. The entire process is safe and efficient, enabling individuals, businesses, and other organizations to co

-ntract with each other. The signing provides the underlying protoco
-l support. The technology and business of the Decentralized Contra
-ct Chain will make good use of the greatest advantage of the dece
-ntralization of the blockchain, which will bring breakthrough progre
-ss to the electronic contract industry.

2 Electronic Contract

2.1 Concept Of Electronic Contract

An electronic contract is an agreement between two or more parties through electronic information networks to establish, change, and terminate property-based civil rights and obligations in electronic form. Electronic contract is a contract concluded by electronic means. It mainly refers to an electronic protocol that defines the rights and obligations of both parties in the form of data messages, e-mails, etc. to achieve a certain purpose under the network conditions.

Electronic contracts are conducted through computer networks. Unlike traditional contracting methods, the electronic contract transa
-ction process requires a series of international and domestic techni
-cal standards to be regulated, such as electronic signatures and

electronic authentication. These specific standards are the basis for the existence of electronic contracts. An effective electronic contract must have reliable electronic signatures and electronic certifications. EDI and E-mail are the basic forms of electronic contracts.

2.2 Electronic Signature

The emergence of digital signature technology makes the use of passwords and the traditional signature have the same effect. Electronic signature refers to the data contained in the data message in electronic form, attached to identify the identity of the signer, and indicating that the signer recognizes the content. From a technical point of view, electronic signatures mainly refer to the use of a specific technical solution to assign a specific electronic password to a party, ensuring that the password can prove the role of the party's identity, while at the same time ensuring that the content of the information sent by the sender is not tampered security measures. Generally speaking, electronic signatures are electronic signatures of electronic documents through cryptographic techniques. They are not digital signatures of written signatures.

The main purpose of the electronic signature is to use technical

means to confirm the identity of the sender of the data message and to ensure that the content of the transmitted file has not been tampered with, and to solve the problem that the post-sent party denies having sent or received the data. Therefore, verifying the decrypted result is inevitably different from the calculated result, thus ensuring the authenticity and integrity of the electronic information.

2.3 Electronic Authentication

Electronic authentication refers to an activity in which a certain third party institution verifies the authenticity of a signature and its electronic signature through a certain method. Electronic authentication is mainly used in the credit security aspect of electronic transactions to ensure the authenticity and reliability of traders in an open network environment. At the same time, electronic authentication is used to determine a person's identity information or specific information that has not been modified or replaced in the transmission process.

Electronic authentication is based on the core technology of core e-books (also known as digital certificates). It uses PKI technology as the basis to encrypt, decrypt, digitally sign, and verify digitally transmitted information. Electronic authentication is a core part of e-government

and e-commerce. It can ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and non-repudiation of online transmission of information and ensure the security of web applications. Electronic authentication is what we usually call digital certificate authentication.

Electronic authentication and electronic signature are security protection mechanisms in e-commerce, and are provided by specific organizations to verify the authenticity of electronic signatures and their signers. Electronic authentication can be carried out between parties, and can also be determined by a third party.

2.4 Development Of Electronic Contract

The time from production to application of electronic contracts is not long, but development has been extremely rapid. With the popularization of the Internet and experiencing the development of the e-commerce era, the use of electronic contracts has become more widespread, and people are paying more and more attention to electronic contracts. To date, the development of electronic contracts can be roughly divided into four phases.

The first stage, the end of the 1960s, was the period of the electronic

contract. After the Second World War, with the development and maturity of microelectronics technology driven by the invention and wide application of electronic computers, the growth of the world economy and trade has led to an increase in the number of commercial documents and documents related to the development of trade. This requires a lot of manual handling of these documents. The rapid development of computer network technology and communications industry just provides the basis for these businesses. At the end of the 1960s, EDI emerged in the United States and Europe as an emerging form of trade that was adapted to this need.

The second stage, the 1970s, was the development of the electronic contract. The main characteristic of this stage is that due to the appearance and maturity of digital communication network technology in the 70s, the maturity and application scope of EDI technology have been greatly promoted. Cross-industry EDI systems also emerged at this stage. At the same time, the issue of standards as one of the key elements for the development of EDI electronic contracts has gradually been established.

The third stage, the 80s, is the mature phase of the application of electronic contracts. This is mainly manifested in the beginning of

"dialogue" between EDI systems of different standards. Cross-industry, cross-border EDI users have increased significantly. At this stage, the technical issues of electronic contracts have gradually been replaced by commercial issues.

The fourth stage, the transitional stage. Since the beginning of the 21st century, due to the increasing popularity and development of the Internet, especially the growth of mobile Internet, the development of global e-commerce presents a diversified trend. People are not only confined to contracts through EDI, but at the same time they adopt other more different methods. "Contract" is concluded, so this stage can be described as a transition from a single model to a hybrid development diversification.

3 Market Analysis

3.1 Market Size

Currently, 90% of the world's top 500 companies are using electronic signing. According to statistics, nearly 200 countries in the world are covered by electronic contracts. Especially in developed countries, electronic contracts have almost completely been accepted this way.

Electronic signing has also become a single industry. The number of electronic contract orders is extremely large and it is a very promising market.

For example in China, with the rapid development of mobile Internet, China's e-commerce has been directly pushed to an unprecedented height and is leading the world. Electronic contract is an important carrier of e-commerce. With the continuous expansion of e-commerce transactions, the number of orders has also shown an exponential growth. According to the statistics, there are approximately 4 billion contracts among enterprises each year, and the total number of contracts for group travel in the country is nearly 1 billion. The demand for electronic contracts from Internet finance is also increasing. Many well-known companies are also seeking cooperation with electronic contracting companies to expand their business data empire.

3.2 Market Sore Spots

The development of the Internet has enabled more and more commercial activities to take place online. In the future, there may even be a pure paperless office. Signing and payment have always been two ends of an Internet business activity. Payment has been well resolved in

recent years, and online signing is still in a stage where it is urgent to develop and improve.

The role of electronic contracts in platform trading has become more and more important. The competition of electronic contracted companies has also been fierce. At present, most of the electronic contract signing companies use their strong endorsement as their slogan. However, there are still frequent incidents. In the internet financial companies with high risk, there are countless information tampering and information leakage incidents. Under such circumstances, users may even develop disgust for certain industries because of these negative psychological shadows, which creates a vicious cycle of industry development and brings many adverse effects to social development.

4 DCC Introduction

4.1 About DCC

The Decentralized Contract Chain (DCC) is a decentralized electronic contract signing platform based on Ethereum. Through the decentralized contract chain, any individual or company can complete the signing of the contract quickly, easily, and safely without the need of third party

intervention. The traditional online electronic contract has the problem of disclosure of the contract content, and users in the use decentralized contract chain can encrypt and store the electronic contract in the decentralized file system. No one can obtain the contract content and no contract is lost. The digital signature required for signing is stored in a smart contract so that no party can tamper with or deny it after signing. The contracting parties may also pre-prepare liquidated damages, and parties that do not contract within a specified time period will be confiscated for liquidated damages.

4.2 Design Concept

In order to fulfill the requirements of irrevocable, permanent preservation, anonymity, and traceability of electronic contracts, the decentralized contract chain makes full use of the decentralized nature of blockchain technology, and records each contract on the electronic contract in the blockchain. The right to ownership or use of the electronic contract is secured by the private key, and the electronic contract detail view is authorized by the private key signature.

Participating nodes distributed all over the world work together to maintain blocks. Nodes are distributed and use consensus mechanisms

to work together organically. They are not subject to unilateral alteration of electronic contracts or disclosure of information by benefit factors. Electronic contract information is stored on distributed consensus nodes in different regions. Data corruption or loss will not occur due to damage to individual nodes caused by natural disasters, cyber attacks, or human factors.

5 DCC Evidence

5.1 Electronic Contract Evidence

The nature of electronic contracts is electronic data. Electronic data is easy to tamper with and has been deleted. This has also made electronic contract signing risks of being tampered with and signed. In order to make the signed electronic contract truly legal and effective, the whole process of signing the entire electronic contract must be verified. By using the decentralized contract chain, the electronic contract can be completed efficiently and safely, and the entire process of the electronic contract can be verified.

5.2 Centralized Evidence Issues

The existing storage platforms (including computer room storage,

cloud storage, etc.) use their own credits or authority to provide services such as evidence, preservation, and witness of electronic contracts. However, driven by economic interests, the centralized storage of electronic contract information may be tampered with and deleted. The parties to the electronic contract also have the risk of leakage of identity information.

The decentralized contract chain has features such as digital encryption, decentralization, tamper-proof, and zero data loss. The use of blockchains that cannot be tampered with, and which are commonly witnessed by all parties, can effectively address the sore spots and deficiencies of centralized evidence: On the one hand, common maintenance can resolve single points of risk. Each node of the blockchain can maintain a complete copy of blockchain data and jointly witness the blockchain status to avoid the risk of centralization. On the other hand, after the electronic contract enters the blockchain network, the decentralized contract chain can guarantee the authenticity and traceability of the contract based on the time stamp.

5.3 The Principle Of DCC

Hash Operation

After the electronic data in the electronic contract is hashed, a

unique length of original data of a fixed length of data is generated, which becomes the 'digital ID' of the original data. The 'digital ID' has two characteristics: The contents of the original data cannot be introduced by the 'digital ID' ;Second, the 'digital ID' regenerated after any modification of the original data is unpredictable.

Electronic Signature

The use of asymmetric encryption technology, storage of data after the private key signature sent to the blockchain network, the purpose of the signature is to clarify the source of the data can not be denied, and to ensure that the transmission process can not be tampered with.

Write Block

The stored data sent to the blockchain network will be packaged into blocks after a consensus and distributed to the nodes in the network for distributed storage.

6 The Function Of DCC

DCC Token is the required Gas that uses the DCC platform. These Gas will be used to pay for DCC maintenance, distributed network storage and other expenses.

Total Tokens: 50000000

7 Disclaimer

This white paper is only for the purpose of conveying information. All information does not constitute an investment decision, and it does not have any form of contract or commitment. Please read the relevant information in the white paper and the official website of DCC carefully, fully understand the blockchain, understand the risks associated with the digital currency industry, and recognize the characteristics of the risks and benefits involved in participating in exchanges, and consider comprehensively evaluating your own with regard to risk tolerance and actual conditions, rational judgments and careful decision-making are made. Once an investor invests, he understands and accepts the relevant risks, and he is willing to personally bear all corresponding results or consequences. DCC does not bear any direct or indirect asset losses resulting from participation in the investment.

8 Risk Description

At present, there is no electronic contract signing platform built with

a blockchain network. We envisage the realization of a blockchain-based electronic contract signing platform through technology. It can be a long-term and arduous process to become the mainstream electronic contract signing platform. It will experience twists and turns, and there will be many uncertainties. Therefore, investment must be within the controllable risk range. Do not undertake unsustainable investment. Carefully consider before investing. Investors shall pay attention to the following risks existing in the project.

Trading Risks

Trading on the platform, prices are up and down, and fluctuations in market prices may cause losses.

Liquidity Risk

If market liquidity is insufficient, market prices may be affected.

Policy Risks

Blockchain is an innovation, and digital currency is an innovative investment product. At present, policy supervision is still being improved, and any policy changes may affect market prices.

Economic Cycle Risks

There are cyclicalities in any industry, digital currency markets also exist, and most of the market changes will be affected.

Cyber Hacking Risks

Blockchain technology is also built on the Internet, and hackers' attacks can cause losses.

Technical Risk

The application of blockchain technology is very fast, and there may be losses due to product inaccuracies resulting from product errors.

Other Risk

In addition to the above known risks, there are unknown risks.